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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
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SECRET

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SOURCE Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', issues as ind requested.)

STALINOGORSK, GORLOVKA AND DNEPRODZERZHINSK CHEMICAL PLANTS INCREASE PRODUCTION

Soviet engineers and technicians are responsible for the construction of large-scale ammonia factories in the USSR, among the foremost of which are the Stalinogorsk, the Bereznikovsk, the Chirchik, and Kemerova Plants. The personnel in these plants have been responsible for much of the increased production. (No 11, 1947, pp 1 to 4)

Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine, during the first part of 1947, increased its fertilizer production by 40 percent. The productivity of the personnel employed at the Combine was increased by 5 percent. One of the shops of the Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine had fulfilled its production plan by 114 percent in March 1947 and had been able to save some 300 tons of coke.

The Dneprodzerzhinsk Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant was unable to fulfill its production for the first quarter of 1947, but in March the plan for nitrogenous fertilizer production was exceeded. (No 4, 1947, pp 1 to 4)

Production for the Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine for the first 4 months in 1947 was as follows (in percent): January 104.8, February 108.3, March 114.1, and April 121.8. (No 5, 1947, pp 1 and 2)

The Laboratory of the Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine has been conducting experiments to obtain a nondeteriorating ammonium nitrate fertilizer. Paraffinated oil is employed as the hydrophobic agent. Stabilizing agents used are caolin, apatite powder and ash from the filters of a nearby hydroelectric power plant.

The experiments were conducted on one of the units at the Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine. The basic data of the test apparatus is as follows: the main chamber of the equipment was 1.8 meters in diameter and 2.2 meters long. This was connected to a drying chamber which measured 1.8 meters in diameter and 10 meters long. It revolved at the rate of 3 rpm. Cold air was forced into this drying chamber at the rate of 11,000 cubic meters per hour. The product is then collected in a hopper, where it is channelled into paper bags, which, when filled, weigh from 40 to 45 kilograms each. (No 5, 1947, p 10)

The Dneprodzerzhinsk Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant had not fulfilled its first quarter production of mineral fertilizers or insectofungicides.

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The Gorlovka Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant entered the May Socialist Competition. (No 5, 1947, pp 1 and 2)

Bearings in a steam engine installed at the Stalinogorsk Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant wore out due to lack of lubricating oil. (No 6, 1947, p 18)

The Gorlovka Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant was able to increase production by 707 percent due to the introduction of new machinery and improved production methods. (No 7, 1947, pp 1 and 2)

Production of hydrogen by electrolysis of water is merely mentioned on page 5, Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 11, 1947.

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